

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 1, 1914

NUMBER 5

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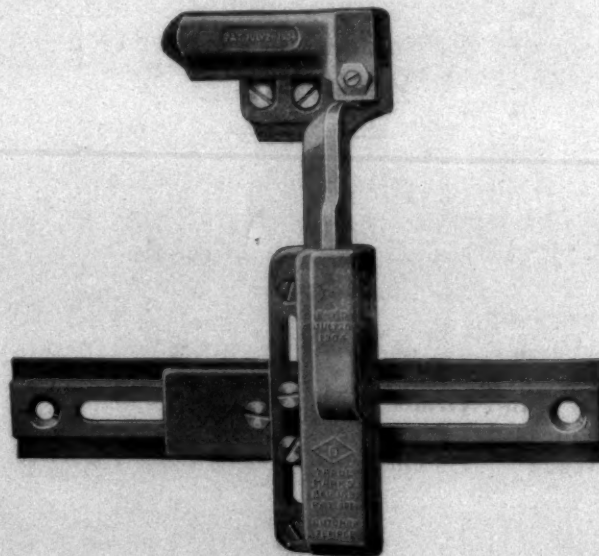
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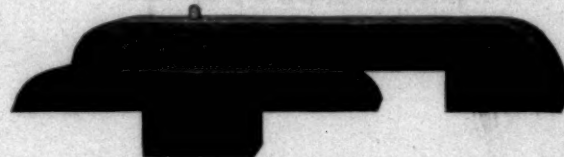
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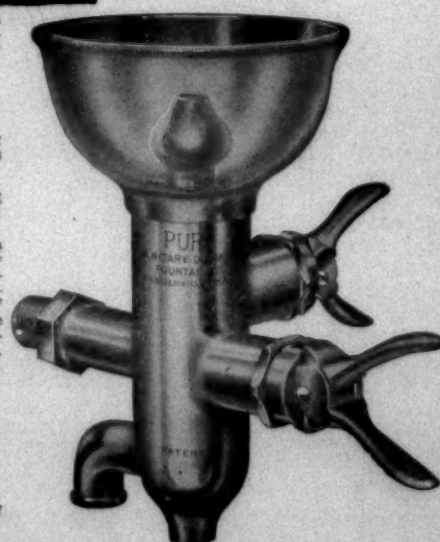
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ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Albert Greene Duncan, before Nat. Ass'n Cotton Manufacturers

Your president feels in addressing you tonight that a most difficult task devolves upon him. The cotton manufacturers of America have had to face problems, and trying ones, but they have been those particularly affecting the industry itself. We have never, at least in the present generation, faced a situation so perplexing and of such world-wide import as now, when in common with so many other lines of human endeavor we find stagnation, disarrangement, and threatened disaster on every side.

Why are we as a nation the innocent sufferers from a quarrel not of our own making, and in which we have the strongest determination not to be involved? The causes lie deep in the structure of our country's life and history.

Because of the optimism that is characteristic of the American temperament we have heard a great deal in the last few weeks about the development of our export trade. Follow this for a moment and see where it leads us.

South America is our nearest neighbor, and trade routes thereto are naturally the least liable to interruption by any of the warring nations. Further we would seem to be in the comfortable position of a salesman who, through disaster, had lost his chief competitor. Without any spirit of pessimism it behooves us, however, to face the situation squarely and we find that South America is deeply in debt to the old world, that almost all their government loans are owned in Europe, that most of their railroads and industries are financed and even operated by foreigners. The nations to the south of us are in an earlier period of national life than our own country and have not far advanced beyond the stage of natural development, with industries as yet no-wise ample to their needs. Our southern neighbors have been the largest users of foreign credit on which they have been almost entirely dependent. These advances have taken the form not only of actual investments of capital in their enterprises, but in the granting of long credits to merchants and in the financing of all the complicated transactions between producer dealer and consumer. As a result of this financial relation the trade routes to them and international exchange have been in the hands of

our competitors, and we as a nation have been obliged to depend upon our rivals for the distribution and financing of what small amount of trade we have secured from South America.

Are we prepared at the moment with all the problems, which we face in upholding our own complicated structure of credit, to assume the added burden of the financing necessity to relieve our South American neighbors from the desperate situation in which they find themselves? Means are ready at hand to facilitate this financing by exchange through New York rather than through London, but if we expect to do more now or in the next few years than to sell emergency goods we must be prepared to assume the additional burden of financing the trade and assisting the enterprises from which European nations may be forced to withdraw.

It is time for us to take account of stock and to realize that to produce our raw materials, to manufacture them into finished goods and be satisfied to sell them merely to our people or to the foreigner at our ports is a mistake. We should take this opportunity which has brought such a rude awakening, to seize by every means within our power upon the avenues of distribution represented by the great trade routes of the world, where the fleets of foreign merchantmen go to and fro and where our flag is rarely seen. As a natural sequence of such foreign commerce we shall secure for ourselves the added reward that the financing of the raw materials and manufactured goods exchanged with other countries must bring us.

After years of effort the beginnings have been made in the foundation of an international exchange financed by our own banks, but we should not be satisfied until our manufactured products as well as our raw materials are carried to our customers and even to our competitors in our own ships. By no artificial means can our merchant marine be revived. It is not sufficient for us to own ships, we must be able to operate them under the American flag along the trade routes to the ports where we wish our products to go, and to do this we must devise wise measures by which the operation of such ships can be profitable. Our present antiquated navigation laws impose

a burden on the operation of ships under the American flag that will not be relieved by any subterfuge of American registration. In other words, unless we make shipping as profitable as other lines of endeavor we cannot expect American capital to embark upon it. Recent proposed legislation, it may be noted, has not been drafted in favor of ship owners, but will tend to increase rather than diminish the handicap under which they now labor.

How can we convert our national wealth into quick assets? For if as has been said, the trade follows the flag, how much truer it is that trade follows the man with the money bag.

We can stop our national tendency toward waste and extravagance, not alone in the individual but in our governmental activities. Coincident with the high cost of living has come the higher cost of government, and to a more marked degree, for figures show that in the last twelve years the average citizen pays 63 per cent more taxes without commensurate benefits for such payment. We also have the multiplication of commissions, the endless waste which a political system based on patronage entails, the unnecessary expenditure of the nation's wealth in buildings and improvements which satisfy our national pride rather than enhance our national wealth and stability.

The occurrences of the last two months have brought home to us as never before the power and the benefit to every citizen in the republic no matter how humble, of capital when rightly used, and to the glory of American business be it said that in the trying times through which we are passing capital has borne the full brunt of the emergency, realizing that it was only by its free use that the complicated structure of our industrial and commercial life could be kept secure.

The history of the last few years of national and state legislation has witnessed a development of commissions never before dreamed of in any country under a republican form of government. The commissions have been organized for every conceivable purpose, but mainly their energies have been devoted to the regulation and investigation of so-called existing evils in our commercial structure, rather than to the

development of our admittedly adequate resources along lines not hitherto undertaken. How much wiser it would be if commissions should be empowered to study the whole subject of the encouragement of American trade and recommend to Congress what legislation is needed to enlarge our surplus of quick assets, free our capital from harassment and restriction and expand our foreign trade by enabling American shipping to take its place on the high seas as the messenger of our already firmly established interests. Then be in our own hands exchange with its inevitable profit would then be in our own hands, and no artificial stimulation would be needed to establish in this country the financial capital of the western hemisphere.

What I have hitherto said applies to our industries in general, but to cotton manufacturing most of all. The spinning and weaving of cotton cloth was the first industry in America to leave the home for the factory. From small beginnings it has built up an invested capital of at least \$84,000,000. It is still, as it always has been, highly individualistic. It is one of the few industries against which no charges of illegal combination or any of the other wrongs so bitterly complained of have ever been made. It is the one industry adapted to supply the needs of all nations of the world, whether civilized or uncivilized. To anyone familiar with the over production which has been in evidence during the last decade it is patent that we can more than supply the wants of our people. We are, therefore, the industry most dependent on the development of our country as a shipping and financing nation. To use a homely expression: In what export trade we have so far done we find ourselves in the position of a storekeeper who uses his competitor's banking facilities and delivery wagons. If the cotton industry is to be prosperous and give steady employment to its vast number of operatives and a fair return to its investors, we must make every effort to get and keep the financing and distributing of our products to the nations of the world out of the hands of our competitors; for there is no question that with these facilities in hostile hands we are constantly being put in a position where competition is impossible.

The Health of the Employee

Wm. Hall Coon before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

Were any employer of labor to be asked which he would prefer to employ, a well man or a sick man that he had been asked a nonsensical question and, if he replied at all, would probably state that he would not employ a sick person if he were aware of that person's illness.

Were the same employer asked however, "How many of your employees are in good health and able to give you their best work?" an answer might not so readily be forthcoming although in either instance the query would be much the same in intent and purpose if not in actual wording.

Still another and pertinent question might be asked. Is it advisable for you as a manufacturer to maintain a system of medical supervision over the health of your employees, and should you by chance succeed in employing only those persons in good health is it for your best interests to take measures to insure if possible the continuation of this state of good health during employment?

This last question I have asked of several employers in your industry and I have received several different sorts of replies. Some have stated that they believed that this work might be taken up with material benefit to themselves and their employees. Some have flatly said, "No, it cannot be done." Others have said substantially this: "When we have provided well-lighted, sanitary factories for our employees and have paid them the best wage consistent with the industry, we feel that our responsibility ceases and that any other work directed toward the betterment of the health or other conditions of the employee should have its place without the mill and should not concern the mill management. Such a statement as the last quoted has been made to me by men for whose judgment and sagacity I have such respect that I would hesitate to set forth my personal opinion against theirs were it not that from my own experience I have become convinced that the medical supervision of employees is advisable and that it can be made an economical procedure, of advantage not only to the employer but to the employee as well. I am strengthened in my belief by the fact that the plan is now successfully carried out in certain lines of industry.

That this phase in the relation between the employer and employee has been given thought by a former president of your Association is shown in the following quotation taken from the address of your President in September, 1912, who said at that time: "Another plan of work which is being suggested and carried into effect by some of the larger corporations is the system of resident nurses, the object being to put in each mill a competent woman who will watch closely the physical condition of the women

and girls in the establishment with the idea of advising them how to live wisely. It would probably not only pay the corporation from a money point of view but will undoubtedly enable the corporation to perform a duty which perhaps many of us have overlooked."

I feel that it is almost unnecessary for me to do more than mention in passing the good that is to be had through an observance of the principles of factory sanitation for to a manufacturer who fails to recognize and follow out these principles any appeal directed toward the betterment of the health of employees must be made in vain. It is highly probable that today the greater number of manufacturers recognize the advantages that come through the maintenance of clean, well lighted, sanitary factories in which the comfort of the employee is carefully looked after. People work better under conditions of good light and cleanliness and it has been found that more and better goods are produced in factories where such conditions obtain than in similar establishments where work is carried on under lower standards of sanitation. So well are these facts recognized that modern factories are designed so as to utilize to the best possible advantage all available lighting areas, and this, however, is not done because of sentiment but for the very good reason that it pays, and pays well.

It would also pay it seems, to people these factories with employees in good health capable of giving their best efforts through each working hour of the day and to provide for their continuance in good health by carefully planned and carefully carried out system of medical examinations and inspection.

In giving my reasons in support of this belief, I wish it to be clearly understood that it is no purpose of this communication to associate conditions of ill-health in employees with the process of manufacturing cotton. Your industry, in this country, gives employment to approximately 500,000 persons and the natural occurrence of disease among this number of people would be sufficient cause for you to employ methods of medical supervision without reference to any hazards the industry may or may not possess.

Statistics on the causes of mortality among cotton operatives have been collected and published and have been used as a basis of criticism against you, but I cannot find that your Association or any other association of the textile industry in the country has so far concerned itself as to gather accurate information concerning the vital statistics of that very important factor in your scheme of production, your employee. You have ample and carefully collected data relating to other details of your business, but you have passed by a field which might well be cultivated with profit, and have left for others the collection of

facts concerning a subject with which through your own efforts and out of your own experience you could be fully and accurately informed.

Neither is it my purpose to outline or discuss in this paper any phase of the so-called welfare movement directed toward the betterment of conditions under which persons labor and live. I wish solely to point out to you why you can interest yourselves in the health of your employees to your own advantage and to the advantage of the people working for you.

The delay in the recognition of ill-health and the causes of ill-health among working people is due to several causes. Among these causes are:

a. The lack of sufficient appreciation on the part of business men of the health of employees as a factor in industrial efficiency.

b. The absence of a systematic supervision of the health of employees while at work.

c. A lack of knowledge on the part of employees concerning the maintenance of their health, and the prevention of disease.

That the average manufacturer has failed, apparently, to consider the health of his employees a factor in the efficiency of his business, is shown when the conditions prevailing in the average factory is considered. A manufacturer builds his mill with due regard to economy of space and places in it machines designed to produce at the lowest possible cost the materials for which they are intended. That these machines may be kept at the highest point of efficiency a force of mechanics is maintained who quickly adjust any irregularity in their action that work may go on as far as possible without interruption. For the work of the machine carefully selected material the product of other machines, is prepared, and then, when all is ready the machine is useless unless there is someone at hand who is skilled in its use. And this some one must constantly watch the machine to see that it does its work properly and to remove the finished product. The employee in charge of the machine must be alert and on the watch for broken ends of imperfections correcting each fault as it comes to his notice when it is possible for him to do so.

In other words the efficiency of any machine rests upon the efficiency of the person operating it. You can speed a machine to its limit, but the material passing through will suffer if the person in charge is careless or inattentive, and time will be lost even though the imperfections in material may later be removed or repaired. This carelessness or inattention of the employee may be due to causes over which you can have no control and which no amount of work on your part could remove or anticipate. On the other hand, this carelessness or apparent inattention may be due to

causes which you can remedy when you have found their cause.

Many instances have come within my personal notice in which the need for the medical supervision of employees was made apparent. The following instance illustrates what might have been avoided had a system of medical supervision of employees been in force in one cotton mill. In a certain mill where cotton cloth was made there worked at one time side by side three girls. These girls are now dead and the death certificate of each is signed "tuberculosis." It appears that while two of the girls were in good health there came to work beside them a third who was not well and had a cough, but who was not so ill but that she could manage in some way to get through her day's work. This girl continued at her employment for some months and then left her work, dying from consumption shortly afterward. It was not long before the two girls who had worked beside her showed symptoms of the disease, and were eventually obliged to leave their work. Both these girls died of consumption undoubtedly contracted from the girl who had the disease when she entered the mill. How many others there were who were also infected there is no way of knowing but it is not at all improbable that other persons were infected from this source.

These three girls were at times they were obliged to leave their work, trained employees in a process requiring a considerable deftness of hand and quickness and accuracy of sight. To fill their places other employees had to be secured and taught to do the work. All this took time, and for the while the work at hand had to suffer until the new employees had become as proficient in the work as those who had left because of sickness. I will not attempt to estimate the monetary loss to the mill or to the community because of the loss of these workers. Those who have studied the monetary value of the worker in early adult life place this loss at a although when these enter our own experience they are by no means a negligible quantity.

The fact that these girls died from a preventable disease may not concern you, but the fact that two of the girls developed the dish figure, and no account is taken of grief, suffering or family loss, ease in the mill and that through loss in efficiency and death the mill suffered a financial loss, must concern you.

That the situation just described may present itself in any mill or factory, may be understood by giving attention to the situation relative to tuberculosis in a state where registration statistics are available.

In the ten years, 1900-1909, about 64,000 persons died from tuberculosis in Massachusetts, and at the present time tuberculosis in all its forms causes about one-ninth of all the deaths in the state. The disease

prevails in young adults and seems to associate itself with those who have failed to recognize and adopt the better standards of living.

It has been estimated that there are at present some 35,000 persons in Massachusetts ill with the disease.

Tuberculosis however by no means represents the only cause of ill health possible in employees. Other organic diseases and physical defects are present in the mill employee as well as in the mass of people at large and correspondingly affects his capacity for work. Physical defects increase materially the hazards involved in any occupation. An epileptic in one of his seizures is liable to fall into moving machinery; an employee with a hernia may aggravate this affliction through strains in lifting. The employee with disease of the heart is susceptible to heat, exposure or sudden exertion. Employees suffering from varicose veins may develop varicose ulcers or infections through slight abrasions, and a deaf employee is particularly liable to accident. Defects in eyesight or partial blindness may become total blindness from an accident to the good eye. Contagious diseases may spread from one employee to another.

Another cause for the examination of employees lies in the situation now arising out of the Workmen's Compensation Laws. These laws have considerably increased the value of physical examinations because of the removal of the employee's responsibility for the accident, and the inclusion under the law of diseases both of an occupational type and acute types that may develop from physical exposure during employment. In Massachusetts the Industrial Accident Board has defined as a "personal injury," "Any injury or damage or harm or disease which arises out and in the course of the employment which causes incapacity for work and takes from the employee his ability to earn wages."

This definition of "personal injury" has been upheld in a decision sent down by the Supreme Judicial Court in the case of Johnson vs London Guarantee and Accident Company, Ltd. In this case an employee, seventy-two years of age, a paint grinder by occupation, became unable to withstand the influence of poison due to lead constantly introduced into his system, the result leading to his inability to work. Here it was held by the court "Under the act 'personal injury' is not limited to injuries caused by external violence, physical force, or as the result of accident in the sense in which that word is commonly used and understood but under the statute is to be given a much broader and more liberal meaning."

This decision is wide reaching in its importance, for although in this instance the injury arose from the effects of a mineral poison, it was nevertheless the result of the employee's occupation on his bodily health.

Similar opinions have been handed down by the Industrial Accident Board of Massachusetts, some of which have been appealed to the Su-

preme Judicial Court, while others have been uncontested.

In the case of Black vs. Travelers' Insurance Company adjudicated by a committee of arbitration, an employee in a furniture factory received an injury to his ankle which arose out of and in the course of his employment. Some time later he became incapacitated for work, and three months from the time of his injury died of tubercular meningitis. It was held that the injury was a predisposing cause of the disease, and the widow was allowed compensation for a period of three hundred weeks at a rate of \$8.25 per week.

Two facts showing the importance of the medical examination of employees appear in this case. In the testimony before the committee it was shown that some two years before the date of the injury, the man had suffered from a condition generally associated with tuberculosis. It was also shown that the injury, a fracture at the ankle, was neglected by the patient as he appeared not to recognize its nature, and that for two weeks after the injury he continued at his work until compelled to quit because of pain.

Under a proper system of examination of employees such an occurrence as that noted should have been prevented. The injury perhaps could not have been foreseen, but had the man been a sufferer from tuberculosis his condition would have been known, and he would probably have been placed under suitable treatment outside the factory. With a competent physician at hand the injury to his ankle would not have been unrecognized for two weeks.

For an injury to the ankle received by a young woman while at work in a cotton mill, and which resulted in a tubercular affection, compensation for total incapacity for work has been awarded in a recent case settled by an arbitration board. This case was not further contested after the award was made.

Compensation has been awarded by a committee of arbitration for pneumonia resulting from colds and exposure, arising out of and in the course of employment.

In the case of Herrick vs. Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd., compensation was awarded because of the death of an employee from strangulated hernia following an injury arising out of and in the course of employment. In this case it appears that the employee, a heavy man, had a fall on December 18, and on January 25, had another fall. On January 26, the employee was treated for acute indigestion, and remained home for a week or ten days and then returned to his employment and worked for two weeks or more, calling a physician on February 14, who afterward found a hernia on March 3 or 4. In this instance had a system of medical examination been in force in the factory in which the man was hurt, the injury which afterward resulted in his death might have been discovered and suitable treatment given.

In the case of Hurlie vs American Mutual Liability Insurance Compa-

ny, compensation to the amount of \$3,952 was awarded, because of total incapacity for work caused by loss of vision.

In this instance the employee's loss of vision was attributed to certain noxious gases which caused degenerative changes in the optic nerve.

Here again it would seem, an efficient system of medical inspection and examination would have anticipated the loss of sight.

In each of these cases quoted one question comes to mind.—What was the physical condition of the employee before he became ill or was injured?

Because of the interpretation which has been placed upon the meaning of "personal injury" if for no other reason, it would seem not only practicable but necessary that an employer should know the state of health of each of his employees. An initial physical examination at the time of employment or periodic examinations during employment would undoubtedly serve to prevent certain diseases and various types of accidents by affording the employer the warning of the employee's weakness. This procedure would undoubtedly minimize accident hazards, and where there existed a latent disease condition would prevent the condition from becoming acute.

Such an examination would also serve to prevent the infection of one employee by another. The liability of the employer for such a type of injury is suggested in the case of Hood vs. Maryland Casualty Company, 206 Mass. 223. This was the suit by an insured against the insurance company under a policy which was to insure the plaintiff against any accident suffered by an employee "in and during, the operation of the trade or business described in the policy. An employee contracted glanders while working in a stable which had been occupied by horses which had the glanders. He sued the present plaintiff and recovered; the plaintiff sought reimbursement under the policy. The court held that the accident came within the policy.

This case is cited because it has been recently been used in a brief submitted to the Industrial Accident Board where claim was made that an employee had become afflicted with a disease communicated from a fellow employee during employment. Because of the financial inability of the plaintiff to collect proof of injury the case was not decided. The plaintiff in this case was at the time of his injury an employee in a cotton mill.

The value of examinations as a means of detecting physical conditions in employees that render them unusually susceptible to disease or industrial injuries, has been recognized in a general way for some years. In certain lines of employment such as steam railways a complete physical examination of all new employees responsible for train operation is now standard practice and this practice is gradually extending into other industries. Many large establishments which have as yet not taken up actual examina-

tions of employees, have provided for the first care in accident through hospital rooms or dispensaries in the factories while other establishments have employed nurses in order to maintain a better standard of health among their female employees. Other large establishments have taken up the physical examination of applicants for employment and have provided for the periodical service. In one establishment in Chicago, in which some 8,000 persons are employed, and in which for some time a careful system of medical supervision has been carried out, the standard of health and resultant efficiency among the employees has been markedly increased. The physician in charge at this establishment states, "That work has raised the standard of health of our present working force to a very high degree. In tuberculosis alone we have reduced the number of tubercular cases occurring among our old employees over 80 per cent as compared with five years ago. The employees look very kindly upon our efforts to safeguard their health. Naturally, at first, they were a little dubious as to the real reasons for this safeguarding; but as their confidence in us has increased so also has the opportunity for helping them."

Representatives of other establishments in which this plant of medical supervision is carried out have expressed themselves as satisfied that it is an economical procedure.

In a recent conversation with the management of a corporation employing in this country some 65,000 people, I was informed that although the company already provided for the first aid treatment of injured employees, it contemplated going still further and was about to carry into effect a system of medical examination of employees for the reason that they felt such a procedure to be both practical and necessary.

If any member or group of members of your Association should consider it practicable to establish a system of medical supervision the following results might be reasonably looked for.

a. The health of the working force of the factory would be protected by the elimination of sources of infection.

b. The physical deterioration of employees would be prevented by the early detection of disease and the immediate institution of measures directed toward treatment.

c. Unnecessary financial loss to the employer should be prevented through the recognition of any slow growing reduction of the working power of employees through disease.

d. Personal injuries should be prevented through a knowledge of an employee's weakness to any hazard.

e. A higher standard of the entire working force might be achieved through a system of individual and general instruction having as its object the increase of the resisting power of employees below grade and the preservation of health of

(Continued on Page 8.)

Woft Yarn Inspection

F. H. Bishop before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The struggle which is now taking place in Europe, and which is likely to result in a re-arrangement of the frontier lines on the European Continent, must inevitably have a stimulating effect upon the cotton industry of this country. We shall be called upon to supply to the world's market the cloth and yarn which has in the past been purchased from European Continental countries, and should the struggle be protected to such an extent as to reduce production in the Lancashire district in England, the cotton mills in this country must supply the finer cloths which have heretofore been imported from that section. In meeting this demand the quality of production, as well as economy, should have careful consideration in order that the increased production of our mills may be maintained when we are again in active competition with foreign manufacturers.

It is along this line that I desire to call your attention to the desirability of inspecting woof yarn, eliminating, as far as possible, the unavoidable imperfections which come through the preparatory processes culminating at the spinning frame. For many years it has been the custom among the mills producing the best qualities of cloth to inspect their warp yarn either by the use of cleaners on their winding machines, or by the inspection of the yarn at the warper, and in some instances, the use of both operations.

Within recent years the inspection of woof yarn has received considerable attention, especially in England, where so large a proportion of the woof yarn is spun on mules. This tendency has been materially increased by the introduction of machines for rewinding woof yarn, inspecting it during the winding process, and at the same time very largely increasing the quantity of yarn for delivery in the shuttle. Another thing that has contributed to the introduction of this process is the spinning of cop yarns in mills equipped wholly for this purpose, and the sale of the yarn to the weavers. The inspection of the yarn protects the spinners from critics regarding imperfections due to the spinning process, such as lumps due to imperfect piecing of the roving, and soft places in the yarn which would not weave without breaking. As inspected yarn is wound in very compact form, there is practically no loss through the breaking down of the cops in shipment. The weavers readily pay an extra price for this inspected yarn, both for the quality and for economy of use in the shuttle, as the weavers are able to produce a much greater quantity of cloth of superior quality, and with an added loom efficiency of from 5 per cent to 7 per cent. The waste in weaving from the inspected yarn is practically nil as against from 4 per cent to 7 per cent in weaving direct from cops. Under these conditions the inspection of woof yarn is becoming a very important factor among

the weavers in the Lancashire district. While the conditions are materially different in this country, owing to a large percentage of woof yarn being spun on ring frames, and the fact that most of our mills are equipped for both spinning and weaving, the proposition is still worth serious consideration.

The adoption of this process of inspection by yarn mills in this country equipped for ring spinning might be of great advantage in opening new markets, enabling them to supply weaving plants with both warp and woof yarn, it being evident that the weaving mills would benefit largely through that, and at the same time fully recompense the yarn mills for the additional operation. Should this practice become general, it might naturally lead to the establishment of mills devoted exclusively to weaving,—thus obtaining the same benefits now enjoyed by the weaving mills abroad.

In the regular sequence of operations in the handling of yarn from spinning cops or bobbins for use in warps, or for other purposes than for woof, the inspecting can take place without additional handling, while the inspection of woof yarn cannot be accomplished except through the introduction of an additional operation, and the lack of efficient mechanism for winding and inspecting the yarn at one operation mechanically has in the past made the cost of inspection apparently outweigh the advantages to be secured; the use of woof yarn direct from the spinning frame becoming a confirmed habit for this reason alone, as it appears evident that where it is considered essential to eliminate imperfections from warp yarn, it should be equally desirable to improve the woof yarn to the same extent if possible. In the endeavor to maintain this habit, it has not been possible to obtain the economic efficiency of spinning frames, as a gauge for all numbers coarser than 40 must of necessity be controlled by the shuttle capacity, thus reducing the capacity of the spinning frame and affecting the quality of the yarn. It is obvious that in the spinning of coarse numbers of woof yarn on 1 3-8-inch ring, there is not sufficient distance between the bobbin and ring to uniformly lay the twist in the yarn, and with the proper stretch, this defect being aggravated by the necessity of using a filling wind on the bobbins. Where spindles are driven at proper speed in combination with 1 3-8-inch rings and with heavy travelers, the yarn balloons and whips so much as to impair the surface quality of the yarn, the heavy pull of the traveler also having a disturbing effect between the traveler and the rolls.

In weaving cloth requiring woof yarn of coarser numbers than 36 or 40, the interior diameter of the shuttle has heretofore governed the size of the ring used in spinning; the for the average shuttle of 1 1-2-inch inside measurement being generally spun on a 1 3-8-inch ring, while on the finer numbers the

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ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

spinning ring or mule spindle has been adapted to best results in spinning without regard to shuttle carrying capacity; thus it is that of necessity a very coarse yarn is spun on a 1 3-8-inch ring, when it could be spun better and more economically on a 2 1-2-inch ring, and on in shuttles that could carry readily 300 per cent additional yarn. This lack of harmony between the spinning and weaving departments of a mill, together with a loss of loom efficiency and the attendant imperfections and waste in weaving, is an important factor in considering the advantages of woof inspection.

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In mills where advantage can be secured by spinning to the number of the yarn, instead of to the shuttle capacity, there is an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent spindle capacity, according to the number of the yarn, and a very substantial saving in the cost of bobbins. On quite a range of numbers the spinning bobbins can be gauged to hold sufficient yarn for inspection and winding, carrying about 100 per cent of the shuttle capacity, and without knots except such as occur from taking out imperfections. The use of inspected yarn on bobbins containing 100 per cent more than when spun on bobbins for direct use adds at least 5 per cent to the loom efficiency. In weaving coarse counts from spinning bobbins, a large portion of the time of the weaver is devoted to the replenishment of shuttles, and this proposition holds good up to No. 40 yarn. In regular mill practice on plain cloth, weavers can attend to 50 per cent more looms, and at the same time secure a 5 per cent added loom efficiency. This applies to the handling of plain looms, and not to those where the handling of the weft yarn is mechanically performed. These economies of operation more than cover the cost of inspection where they can be introduced, and are cited in justification of the process of inspection as one whereby the cloth mills weaving cotton cloth can improve their output without increasing the operative expenses of the mill.

In a paper read by Mr. J. R. Horne to the British Association of Mana-

gers of Textile Work, the cleaning of yarn is taken up in detail, and many illustrations inserted regarding the different methods in use for this purpose. He stated that he had found forty-eight different patent specifications covering various types of cleaners that have been issued since 1871, and that as far back as 1856 the process had been introduced into mills for the purpose of improving the quality of yarn. Most of the illustrations of cleaners in his paper are well-known in mill practice, and include several patented and manufactured in this country. The attention given to this matter, as evidenced by the production of so many different methods of cleaning yarn, shows plainly that the object to be attained warranted such action. Mr. Horne says, "Of course the clearing of yarns, although often combined with the process of winding or reeling, cannot be done without expense, as the production of a simple winding machine without a clearing arrangement is greater than one with clearers. This is explained by the fact that lumps and knots all pass on to the winding bobbin without any check whatever, whereas on a frame with clearers the yarn is checked or broken in its passage to the bobbin when these imperfections get to the clearer, and this temporarily stops the production. Therefore, cleared yarns must be more expensive than uncleared." The additional expense of inspecting warp yarn is incurred for the purpose of improving the quality, and no other economical result is

obtained through the operation. As the winding of the yarn from spinning bobbins to spools for use in warping creels is a necessity, the application of yarn cleaners to the spoolers has not been considered an additional operation to be figured in cost, and the added expense has been included in the pay of operatives with lower production. The actual cost of inspection at the spooler averages about 25 per cent advance of labor cost, and the use of additional spooling machines through decreased spindle speed. When yarn is inspected at the warper, the expense of inspection is substantially greater, as the time and attention of the warper tender is confined to one machine as against three on the same warps with inspection omitted.

Whenever a change in any process of manufacture is proposed, with intent to reap some economic advantage, the elimination of operation is regarded generally as being desirable if not essential, and any improvement which increases the number of operations must be of so great advantage as to offset the additional detail involved in extra handling of work or material. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why the inspection and preparation of yarn for delivery from shuttles has not kept pace in this country with the great improvement made both in the spinning of yarns and of looms for weaving. The history of the past twenty years in cotton manufacture covers great improvements in preparatory machinery and in spinning machinery, especially in

ring spinning, which system today supplies so large a per cent of the weft yarn used in this country in the cotton industry. Perhaps even greater advance has been made in the improvement of looms for increasing capacity, and the adaptation of warp stop motions for improving fabric.

The economic advantages which would accrue from the system of weft yarn inspection as installed in a new mill weaving yarn coarser than 40s, and spinning with rings adapted to the yarn, would rest upon the following points:

1. Increased production of spinning spindles by 5 to 7 per cent.
2. Saving of 50 per cent more or less on bobbins.
3. Increase of 100 per cent in shuttle capacity.
4. Elimination of waste at the loom.
5. Loom efficiency increased by 5 per cent, weavers to handle 50 per cent more looms with 5 per cent gain. Thus a weaver handling twelve looms with inspected yarn, in place of eight with uninspected yarn, will secure an increase of 12.6 per cent loom production.

While results would vary in mills on different grades of cloth, the average gain would cover expenses of inspection and repay investment in from three to five years in a mill running non-automatic looms.

From the above it will be easy to compare the relative advantages on looms constructed for automatic replenishing of weft in the shuttle, the quality of product in all cases being of primary importance.

Unprecedented Boom in Manufacturing is Predicted.

An unprecedented boom in almost every line of American manufacture—from oil products to steel and leather, from machinery of all kinds to textiles—seems unmistakably foreshadowed by the avalanche of requests for samples and prices which, having its source in countries throughout the world, is swooping down upon American manufacturers and exporters.

At first merely hopeful for a new demand for their output as a result of the war in Europe, the manufacturers say their expectations are more than realized, and that there is every indication that within a very short time every smokestack in the country will be pouring forth its thickest clouds, that every loom will be turning and that every artisan and day laborer in the country will be at work.

Some of the exporters and manufacturers' agents with whom Herald reporters have talked, say they are a little hesitant about putting the utmost faith in the signs of optimism which appear on all sides, but they add that they can really see nothing to prevent an almost magical growth of American industries—a growth which will very likely retain its new proportions.

Several prominent industrial agents say they prefer not to discuss the situation for publication at this time, but declare that they are preparing for a new era of business. A few lines of manufacture may suffer, they assert, though there is no apparent reason, they add, why those industries which are bound to leap ahead should not employ all available labor.

Prominent users of dye products say that they see no cause for alarm over the fact that hitherto almost all the dyes in the manufacture of silks and various textile products came from Germany, which country is now shut off from the commerce of the world. There is in the country now a supply sufficient for several months, and by that time, it is believed, Americans will have found a way to make their own products. Reports have been circulated that the Standard Oil Company is preparing to engage in the manufacture of dyes. No statement could be obtained from Standard Oil officials.

Throughout the districts which are given over largely to exporters there is an activity such as has not

been seen before in many years. Great exporting houses in the Broad street and Exchange place sections are genuine hives of activity. They are getting ready for a business boom that will far more than compensate for a few months of depression.

Reports which reach the headquarters of the National Association of Manufacturers in the Hudson Terminal buildings, show that the impetus to business foreshadowed there has its reflection throughout the country. Almost numberless are the queries concerning foreign trade and requests from foreign houses which have been received by the association headquarters.

Worry on the part of some steel manufacturers lest the supply of manganese be shut off as a result of the war has been largely offset by the prospect of getting all the manganese needed in the manufacture of steel from Brazil. It is said that several establishments for melting the ore will be constructed, and the orders to Brazilian mine owners, who control a very large supply, will be multiplied.

"We seem to be in for a genuine boom in steel," said J. A. Claussen, manager of the Rogers-Brown Company, dealers in pig iron, steel products, coke and coal. "No one can tell yet how far reaching our new business will be, but it would seem that it will be very large."—New York Herald.

Determining the Value of Starch Pastes.

Different sorts of starches are employed in the sizing of yarns and the finishing of fabrics, and their values depend upon the degree of viscosity of the starch. Numerous methods for determining the value of a starch in this respect have been proposed, but the best should be that which determines the viscosity in conditions approaching as near as possible ordinary working conditions. It has been proposed (Whewell) to determine the resistance to support a given weight, according to the time it takes this weight to force itself into the pasty mass.

Another suggestion has been that a brass disc should be suspended by a thread in the paste for a period of twenty hours, the paste at the normal temperature, and then measuring the power required to pull out the disc. A few years ago

Ermen proposed a method based on making a paste with a solution of caustic soda and determining the viscosity by the Redwood viscosimeter. Unfortunately, however, none of these methods complies with the requirements of ordinary working conditions in sizing or in finishing.

In view of this state of affairs it is of interest to give details of a proposal recently made by a member of the Agricultural Department of the United States. It is suggested that the method responds the best to the needs of the special industries we are referring to. The method consists in preparing solutions of the starches by boiling the starch in water for a predetermined period and then measuring the viscosity of the warm solution by means of the Scott viscosimeter. A portion of the starch to the amount of about 12 grms. is carefully weighed out in a 600 c.c.s. flask, 300 c. cs. of water are added, and the contents of the flask then heated slowly to the boiling point and boiled for 10 minutes. In that way a 4 per cent solution is obtained. In the cup of the viscosimeter 200 c. cs., of the solution are placed, and, without allowing the temperature to vary, the time is noted in which it takes 50 c. cs. to pass through. Then the relative value is obtained by comparing with the time it takes for 50 c. cs. of the boiling water to pass through. Naturally, the viscosity varies, not only according to the nature of the particular starch, but, moreover, even for the same starch upon different factors—principally; the degree of maturity of the cereal, the way the starch has been manufactured, and the method of drying it, which may have left a greater or less portion of moisture in it. Again, the time of boiling with water exercises a very great action, since the rate of the evaporation of the water varies accordingly. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that rice starch does not change its viscosity by continuing the rate of evaporation. On the other hand, the viscosity of wheaten starch increases regularly with the duration of boiling. Potato starch has a maximum viscosity after a boiling of five minutes, then it diminishes rapidly; after ten minutes its viscosity is five times that of wheaten starch, and after 30 minutes it is much below that of wheaten starch boiled for the same period.

Starch from vassava attains its

maximum viscosity at the moment the boiling point is reached, then it diminishes uniformly as the boiling is prolonged. A large number of special finishing preparations are composed mainly of wheaten starch which has been treated with the object of diminishing its viscosity, for instance, by the action of soda, boric acid, or a small amount of borax. A too great proportion of alkali or of borax, however, actually increases the viscosity.—Textile Colorist.

The Health of the Employee.

(Continued on Page 5.)

those below normal condition.

The establishment of a system of medical examination and supervision in your factories presents no difficulties not easily overcome. Any such plan, however, should be carefully worked out with reference to the needs of each establishment or groups of establishments, for several small factories in a community might combine in the work to good advantage. Too much should not be attempted at first, the change has been slow in coming and time should be taken to work out details carefully under the direction of a competent person. The work should result not only in a betterment of the health of the employee but also in a better understanding between the employee and his employer. The work should also pay in dollars and cents because an establishment in which the standard of health is high should command a better insurance risk than one in which the standard is poor or indifferent. I have had it stated to me by an official of one of the largest liability insurance companies doing business in Massachusetts that there should be no expense connected with a well thought out and carefully conducted system of medical examination in any factory, because such a system would undoubtedly pay for itself in the reduced cost of insurance given to such an establishment.

The reason for the medical examinations of employees as outlined in this communication while addressed to you as cotton manufacturers have equal reference to conditions in any establishment in which people are gathered together under the factory system.

"Then you won't marry me?"

"I wouldn't even be engaged to you at a summer resort."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

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Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

A New Contest.

During the month of December we will run a contest for the best practical article on "Preparation of Warps For Weaving."

This is an important subject and will cover spooling, warping, tying-in, slashing and putting warps on looms.

The contestants are to assume that the yarn is well spun and their articles are to cover all operations from the spinning frame until the warps are on the loom ready for weaving.

All of our readers, whether subscribers or not, are invited to contribute and all will have an equal chance at the prizes which will be \$10 for the best and \$5.00 for the second best.

On account of the comment that has been caused by the fact that another publication has never announced the payment of the prizes offered in a contest run last Winter and Spring, we wish to say that our prizes are always paid promptly and at the close of every contest we have published letters from the prize winners acknowledging receipt of the money awarded to them by the judges.

The winners of these contests are decided by seven judges who are practical mill men selected by us at different points in the South. Each judge acts independently, for he does not know the names of the other judges and he has no way of knowing the identity of the writers as all of them write under assumed names.

At the close of the contest we publish the vote of each judge and then after sending our check publish a receipt from the prize winner.

Everybody has an equal chance in a contest run by the Southern Textile Bulletin and we pay out the money we offer as prizes.

Osnaburg Answer to K. A. W.

Editor:

I have just noticed that K. A. W. says the construction I gave for 7-oz. osnaburgs is wrong.

It has been about two years since I made any 7-oz. osnaburgs and the figures I gave are taken from my note book, which showed that I was making warp beams of 335 ends each and putting four of them on slasher making a total of 1340 ends of 7's warp.

I will check over my figures and advise next week whether or not I am wrong.

In the meantime would like to have some of the others figure what

reed would be used and how many ends will a warp contain for osnaburgs 30 inches wide and having 44 ends per inch of No. 7's yarn? What will be the weight per yard of warp after 28 per cent sizing is added.

Osnaburg.

Answer to "North State."

Editor:

I am very much interested in article signed "North State" under caption "Boiler Compound" in your edition of September 24th, page 9, and I am quite sure that "North State" will be as much interested in knowing that the fight against scale has been stubbornly waged but scale has been the victor in nearly every instance. All of the ordinary preventives, such as pre-heating the feed water, chemical treatment of the water both inside and outside the boiler, filtration, and the introduction of zinc into boilers are, at best only partly successful. Such remedies do not remove all the scale, while some of the chemical treatments really do more harm than good. A boiler is one of the worst possible places in which to carry on chemical reaction where it nearly always causes more or less corrosion of the metal.

The effect of scale in a boiler ordinarily is to reduce both its steam-generating capacity and its economy, since scale is not a good conductor of heat and therefore diminishes the transmission of heat through the boiler plates and tubes. Scale is also highly dangerous, for whenever it accumulates to any great extent at a part of the shell exposed to the flame or to very hot gases, it prevents the cooling action of the water from protecting the metal against the burning. The plates frequently become overheated and weaken so as to "bag" crack and cause an explosion.

Since nothing has been found to absolutely prevent the formation of scale, the only logical thing is to employ some means to easily and safely remove the scale that does form. The answer is a fine flake graphite.

The action of graphite is not chemical; it does not dissolve the scale, nor does it attack the metal, as is often the case with strong compounds; neither is it affected by any acids in the water or by the heat generated in the boiler. The particles of graphite simply work into the minute cracks existing in the old, hard scale and gradually penetrate between the scale and the metal. The scale thus loosened may be rapped on or removed otherwise without trouble. It must be understood that if the scale is very hard and thick it may require as long as three or four months for the graphite to loosen it, but once removed, scale can never adhere firmly to the metal again as long as the graphite treatment is continued.

Graphite also becomes thoroughly intermixed with new scale as it

forms, rendering it soft and crumbly. In short, graphite makes boiler cleaning positive and easy.

Its use—

Minimizes the time and power lost while cleaning.

Increases efficiency of heating surfaces.

Reduces fuel consumption.

Minimizes repairs.

Improves operation of feed pumps and water meter.

Prolongs the life of boilers.

The action of graphite is purely mechanical. It may be used in any feed water and in any type of boiler. It will not evaporate or dissolve. It cannot cause "foaming," nor under normal conditions can it pass from the boiler with the steam and thereby render it unfit for industrial purposes. For this reason it finds special favor in ice plants, laundries, breweries, cotton mills, etc.

J. H. L.

"Wear Cotton Clothes Club."

The women of Abbeville county, S. C., have organized a club to be known as the "Wear-Cotton-Clothes Club," the object of the club being to increase the demand for cotton goods, by using them whenever possible.

The following is a copy of the enrollment pledge:

"I believe that the present condition in the South caused by the war in Europe calls for patriotism, co-operation and economy on the part of all the people and, whereas, it has been pointed out that the wearing of cotton clothes when possible, and using cotton cloth for household purposes tends toward economy as well as creates a demand for cotton products, therefore, as an act of patriotism and co-operation I enroll my name for membership in the Abbeville County 'Wear-Cotton-Clothes Club.'"

The good results expected from

the movement are:

"1. To create a demand for cotton goods.

"2. To bring the town and country women together in a strong bond of common interest.

"3. To stimulate a wholesome patriotism.

"4. To encourage habits of economy, which will ultimately relieve our men who are husbands and fathers, of some of the burdens of the extravagance caused by the trend of the times and fashions."

Big Towel Orders.

Big orders for towels for the army of the Allies are known to have been received in New York recently, and are said to have amounted to 1,000,000 towels. The Cannon Mills of Kannapolis, N. C., are said to have taken a large portion of the total and are known to have shipped 250 cases of towels to England last Saturday.

Beach Cloths.

Manufacturers of so-called "beach cloths" have met with remarkable success of goods of this sort. One mill, manufacturing under the ticket "Palm-Beach" cloths reports that sales so far this year will run over 10,000,000 yards on this particular cloth, and it is only just beginning to become popular in the East. The goods sell from 70 to 85 cents a yard, and are being taken in large quantities at the present time by houses in large New England cities, Philadelphia and New York. The American Woolen Co has met with marked success on its lines of beach cloths turned for spring 1915. Clothing manufacturers have placed heavy orders, since the goods were placed on sale, and the production is being rapidly put under order.—New York Commercial.

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Name of Mill	Superintendent
Town	Overseer of Carding
Number of spindles	Overseer of Spinning
(Give exact number).	Overseer Weaving
Number of looms	Overseer of Cloth Room
(Give exact number).	Master Mechanic

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Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1

A Wild Statement.

The most foolish argument we heard is that because cotton went to 20 cents after the civil war it must go to that figure after this war.

After the civil war, cotton advanced because the source of supply was not capable of normal yield, but after this war it will be several years before the foreign consumption can reach normal.

Buyer and Seller.

A very interesting incident connected with the buy-a-bale movement occurred at Charlotte last week.

A check given for a bale of cotton at 10 cents per pound passed through a local bank and it was noted that the seller of the cotton was a very prosperous farmer, estimated to be worth about \$60,000.

The man who had become a party to the buy-a-bale movement and had paid the farmer 10 cents when the price on the street was 8 1-2 cents, was a clerk in a dry goods store at \$60 per month.

We admire his patriotism, but it seems to us that he needed the \$7.50 bonus more than did the farmer.

The Competition of Jute.

Last week we started a movement to have incorporated in the additional revenue bill now before Congress, an increase of the tariff on burlap, with the idea of increasing the cost of burlap to the point that cotton goods would be cheaper and therefore be used by the bag manufacturer.

We showed that the imports of burlap for the year ending June 30th, 1914, was 496,000,000 pounds or approximately 1,200,000,000 yards and it required no argument to demonstrate that this business diverted to cotton goods would put our Southern mills on full time operation and by increasing the consumption of cotton would indirectly benefit the farmer.

A number of Southern newspapers supported us in this movement but it has been noted that a number of others, particularly those close to the agricultural interests, did not put their influence behind the proposition.

The cause of their quietitude upon a matter of such importance is supposed to be the fact that it was proposed to increase the tariff up-

on jute and also because it only would benefit the farmers only indirectly.

Following upon the buy-a-bale movement has been one for use-cotton-bags, and the press has been filled with notices to the effect that this or that firm in the future was to use cotton bags instead of bags made of burlap.

Ninety per cent of such statements are of what is commonly called "bull" and are for the purpose of obtaining free advertising.

The large users of bags are corporations handled by business men and in spite of all the "bull" they are going to use burlap bags, just as long as they can purchase same cheaper than bags made of cotton goods. It is the business and sensible thing to do and while they are taking the advantage of, the opportunity for free advertising, they are not going to spend their stockholders money for any philanthropy.

Our proposition was to put such an additional tariff on burlap and jute as to advance it up to or above cotton goods and then as a matter of business cotton goods would be substituted.

We do not care whether it was put on as an increase of tariff on imports or as a war tax on bags made of jute as all we are striving for is to force the bag manufacturer to use coarse cotton goods in this emergency and we did not ask that it be continued longer than the war period.

Jute bags are largely used for grain and cereals which have made enormous advances since the war began and can therefore well stand an additional tax.

While the imports of burlap have been considerably curtailed since the beginning of the war and several ships carrying burlap have been sunk, it is generally understood that with shipping conditions restored ample supplies will be obtained.

The official forecast made by the Department of Agriculture of the British Indian Government places this years crop of jute at 10,500,000 bales, or the largest on record and this crop of jute fibre is under present conditions allowed to come into direct competition with our cotton crop at a time when we are using every effort to sustain the weight of our surplus cotton.

Under ordinary conditions we can stand this competition although we should not have to do so, but in an emergency of this kind it does seem to us a sensible and sane proposition, to put such a tax either in the shape of an increase of tariff or a tax on bags made of burlap so it will be cheaper to use cotton goods

In spite of all the "bull" the users of bags will buy the kind that are cheapest and if the Southern press will cut out the free advertising they are giving such firms and get behind this movement they can be of real help both to the farmer and to the cotton manufacturer for Congress will yield if the public sentiment is aroused.

The 496,000,000 pounds of burlap imported during the past year are equivalent in weight to 1,000,000 bales of cotton or probably twice as much as the entire buy-a-bale movement will absorb.

Why not demand that burlap and jute be removed from competition with cotton until the war is over?

Additions to Roll of Honor.

Last week we published a list of superintendents who had been with one mill as superintendent for ten years and since then have been advised that we should have included J. H. Quinlan, who has been superintendent of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Co. for almost 15 years.

The error was due to the fact that the Blue Book of 1904 did not give the name of the superintendent of that mill. If there any others who should be included we would appreciate the information.

There are some men, like M. E. Garrison, superintendent of the Glenwood Mills, who have seen more than ten years continuous service with one mill, first as overseer and later as superintendent who deserve as much credit as if they had been superintendent during the ten years, but could not be included because they had not been promoted ten years ago.

New Foreign Attaches Are Named

Washington, Sept. 26.—Under the new law authorizing commercial attaches of the United States at principal world capitals, Secretary Redfield today appointed the following:

A. T. Harrington, of Ohio, to Lima, Peru; A. H. Baldwin, former chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, to London; Dr. Albert Hale, now with the bureau of pan-American republics, to Buenos Aires; Edwin M. Thompson, of North Carolina, to Berlin; J. H. Arnold, former consul general at Hankow, to Peking; Prof. Lincoln Hutchinson, of the University of California, to Rio Janeiro; C. W. A. Veditz, of Pennsylvania, to Paris. Seven more are to be named later.

The attaches will serve as the government's business diplomats abroad.

Congress authorized \$100,000 for their salaries and maintenance the first year. The attaches to Great Britain, Germany and France will each receive salaries of \$5,000 a year. The remainder are divided into groups, each receiving \$4,000 and \$4,500.

PERSONAL NEWS

A. Tatum is now overseer of twisting at the LaGrange (Ga.) Mills

Frank Carter has accepted a position at Monroe, N. C.

H. W. Bowen, of Pell City, Ala. has become second hand in weaving at Avondale, Ala.

John Mahoney has resigned as overseer of dyeing at the Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.

D. T. Juy has become overseer of the cloth room at the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

W. H. Kline has resigned the position of president of the Yazoo Yarn Mill, Yazoo City, Miss.

William Warmack has been elected president of the Yazoo Yarn Mill, Yazoo City, Miss.

E. W. Brawley is temporarily acting as secretary and treasurer of the Dixie Mill, Mooresville, N. C.

F. N. Howard has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Dixie Mill, Mooresville, N. C.

C. W. Sides has returned to his former position as loom fixer at the Locke Mill, Concord, N. C.

James McFalls has resigned as master mechanic at the Brookford Mill, Hickory, N. C.

D. M. Meyers has resigned as superintendent of the Brown Mill, Concord, N. C.

W. T. Tulley has resigned as overseer of weaving at Pee Dee Mfg. Co. No. 1, Rockingham, N. C.

B. F. Fairchild has accepted the position of master mechanic at Hamer, S. C.

W. M. Pettigrew has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

G. L. Baker has been transferred from second hand in weaving to a position in the office of the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.

T. B. McEntre has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Mollohon Mills Mill, Newberry, S. C.

Thomas L. Garner has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills and will farm near that place.

I. Spinks Hall has resigned his position as section hand in the spinning room of the Laurel (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

R. B. Hunt has resigned as overseer of spinning and twisting at the LaGrange (Ga.) Mills, and moved to his farm.

Weldon Bridges has resigned as overseer of carding and combing at the Wiscassett Mill No. 4, Albemarle, N. C.

S. R. Power of Greer, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

R. D. Cole has been elected president of the Newnan (Ga.) Cotton Mills to succeed the late P. B. Murphy.

Thos. Klutz, of Concord, N. C. has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

J. B. Meacham, superintendent of the Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala., was a Charlotte and Concord visitor last week.

E. P. Lee of Dillon, S. C., has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Dillon Mill at Hamer, S. C.

J. A. Parson of Ellerbe, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Pee Dee Mills No. 1, Rockingham, N. C.

C. A. Blackwelder, who recently resigned as master mechanic at the Cannon Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., has purchased the controlling interest in the Concord Foundry and Machine Co., of that city.

W. E. Cheswell, who resigned last week as superintendent of the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills, has returned to his former position as Southern representative of the Sterling Ring Traveler Co., of Fall River, Mass.

CARDS, DRAWING, COTTON MILL MACHINERY SPINNING FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Greenville, S. C.

COMBERS, LAP MACHINES. MULES, LOOMS.

W. G. Broadfoot has resigned his position as New England salesman for the Saco-Lowell Shops to become superintendent of the Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

Cherry L. Emerson, connected with the Charlotte office of the Westinghouse Electric Co., is to be married on Nov. 11th to Miss Sina White of Atlanta.

—, Buchanan has resigned his position at the Eagle and Phenix Mill, Columbus, Ga., to become overseer of weaving at the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

Archie West has been transferred from overseer of short chain beaming to the position of designer at the Locke Cotton Mill, Concord, N. C.

L. A. Trippe has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co. to become superintendent of the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

George G. Boone has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Osage Mill, Bessemer City, N. C., and is now located at Kings Mountain, N. C.

W. J. Culberson has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C., to accept a similar position in room No. 1 of the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Pickens Mill,

Pickens, S. C.

Jno. F. Abercrombie...Superintendent
John A. Morrell...Carder
J. N. Jewell...Spinner
E. J. Wolfe...Weaver
J. B. Holland...Cloth Room
O. C. Wilson...Master Mechanic

Payne Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

C. E. Davis...Superintendent
H. T. Brown...Carder
W. P. Lovitt...Spinner
Jack Pyles...Master Mechanic

E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.

Geo. A. Shea...Superintendent
W. A. Armstrong...Carder
R. L. Sullivan...Spinner
G. C. Gaust...Weaver
L. E. Wallas...Cloth Room
J. M. Kinkaid...Master Mechanic

Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

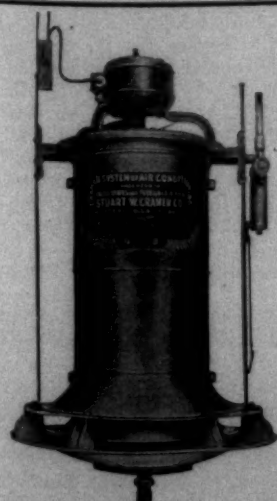
R. V. Matthews...Superintendent
G. R. Brook...Carder
G. R. Brook...Spinner
H. L. Jay...Weaver
H. L. Jay...Cloth Room
W. W. Arthur...Master Mechanic

Glenola Cotton Mill, Eufaula, Ala.

Thomas W. Harvey...Superintendent
J. Greek...Carder
J. Greek...Spinner
G. M. Brewer...Weaver
L. Baggett...Cloth Room
L. Lawson...Master Mechanic

White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Thomas Gardner...Superintendent
R. H. Armfield...Carder
C. H. Preddy...Spinner
Horace Pennington...Weaver
Chas. Thigpen...Cloth Room
Frank Graves...Beaming and Slash'g
Ernest LeFort...Dyeing
Jno. M. Campbell...Master Mechanic
W. S. Greer...Engineer



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Shelbyville, Tenn.—The Sylvia Mills have placed an order with the Saco-Lowell Shops for machinery for an addition of 2,600 spindles.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The textile plants of Spartanburg county are assessed at \$5,274,575 and will pay a tax of \$96,807.

Whitney, S. C.—The Whitney Mfg. Co. are erecting a two-story addition 104x109 which will accommodate an equipment of 13,000 spindles. Orders for the machinery have not been placed.

Greenville, Texas.—A plan to organize a company to build a cotton mill here is being promoted by W. N. Harrison, J. D. Middleton, G. M. Fortwood and others. They intend to capitalize at \$150,000.

High Point, N. C.—The Pickett Cotton Mills have placed an order with Fred H. White of Charlotte for 32 forty-inch Stafford looms. They will also install a small amount of additional spinning.

Albemarle, N. C.—The Wiscasset Mill No. 1 was closed down a week so that machinists might have time for installing machinery in the new department. All of the mills of this place have been making full time lately.

Hartsville, S. C.—It has been authoritatively announced that the Darlington and Hartsville cotton mills will not be closed, however difficult the financial conditions may become, owing to the cotton situation.

Yazoo City, Miss.—The Yazoo Yarn Mills, which have been standing for some time on account of the unsettled market conditions, have reorganized and resumed operations with the following men in charge: William Warmack, president, C. H. Goodroe, general manager and superintendent, Mr. McCall, formerly of Charlotte, N. C., agent and bookkeeper, S. C. Cain, assistant superintendent and carder.

Huntsville, Ala.—The cotton mills of Madison County, and suburbs have paid their taxes to the state and county. The assessments, which are given in as follows, give a fair idea of the great capital that is invested in this industry here: Dallas Manufacturing Co., \$960,000; Merrimack Manufacturing Co., \$817,000; Lowe Manufacturing Co., \$450,200; Huntsville Cotton Mills, \$31,584; Abingdon Mills, \$10,000; West Huntsville Cotton Mills Co., \$17,000.

Newnan, Ga.—At a meeting of the directors of the Newnan Cotton Mills this week, F. Cole, general manager of the R. D. Cole Manufacturing Company, was elected president of the corporation, succeeding the late Peter B. Murphey, whose death occurred a week ago. Judge R. W. Freeman was elected vice-president, and Roy N. Cole was chosen

to fill a vacancy on the board of directors.

The Newnan Cotton Mills is a million dollar corporation. Fully 90 per cent of the stock is owned by local people.

LaGrange, Ga.—C. V. Truitt, who is one of the leaders in the organization of the new half million dollar cotton mill for LaGrange reported last week, stated Wednesday that subscriptions are coming in at a rapid rate and already have reached a mark which makes the enterprise an assured fact. A gratifying feature is that at least four-fifths of the ownership in the new mill, and possibly larger, will be centered among our home people. In line with the policy followed in building the other mills, preference will be given to subscribers of LaGrange and Troup county in allotments of the stock.

Cedartown, Ga.—It was feared here that the war would stop the building of our new Peerless Cotton Mills, and it has delayed it somewhat.

All arrangements have now been made, however, and the plant will be in operation by Jan. 1st.

An advantageous contract has been made with yarn agents for selling the output of the mill, and most of the machinery is made and crated to be sent here. The architect will be here next week to complete the plans for enlarging the Josephine Mills, and the work of construction will then be rapidly pushed.

Summerville, Ga.—The Summerville Cotton Mills held the annual meeting of the stockholders and directors here on the 23rd inst. The statement of the Treasurer was very gratifying indeed to the stockholders and all the friends of the institution. It showed a handsome gain for the year and the usual eight per cent dividend was declared.

The following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: Jno. D. Taylor, president and treasurer; B. H. Edmondson, vice-president; E. N. Martin, secretary. Directors: John D. Taylor, E. W. Sturdivant, T. M. Ballenger, J. R. Henderson, J. C. Hutchens, C. A. Lyerly, G. N. Henson, R. B. Davenport, A. S. Hinton, W. H. Penn, C. Terune, and R. A. McWhorter.

Columbia, S. C.—Each of the sixteen cotton mills in this state of the Parker Mills Company, operating 550,000 spindles, have resumed full time operation and two of them are working 46,000 spindles day and night in the effort to fill urgent orders. The average monthly consumption of these mills is between 5,000 and 6,000 bales, and employment is given about 5,000 operatives.

The remarkable improvement last week in the demand for cotton goods from domestic, South American and European sources resulted in enormous

orders being received by the Parker mills and President Lewis W. Parker instructed from New York the resumption of operation of his mills, which have been suspended or working on reduced time for several weeks.

Baltimore, Md.—The bondholders committee has adopted a plan for the reorganization of the Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Co. The following is a condensed statement of its important provisions:

A new company to be organized to issue securities for exchange for the securities of the Mount Vernon Co. and to acquire the property of the Mount Vernon Co.

Capitalization of the new company to be as follows:

Preferred stock, 7 per cent cumulative, preferred as to dividends and principal, dividends to be payable semi-annually, and to accumulate commencing Jan. 1, 1915, par value \$8,000,000, common stock, par value \$5,600,000 and such other securities to carry out the plan, provide working capital and for other corporate purposes of the new company as the committee may determine.

In order to maintain control by the first mortgage bondholders, the preferred and common stock received by the committee is to be decided under a voting trust, defined by the committee.

The above securities are to be used and disposed of as follows: In exchange for \$8,000,000, first mortgage bonds (with March 1, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached) deposited with the committee, preferred stock (not exceeding) par value \$5,600,000; common stock (not exceeding) par value \$2,600,000; total, \$8,200,000.

That is to say each bond, principal amount, \$1,000 will receive; Preferred stock 7 per cent cumulative 70 per cent, par value \$700, and common stock 32 1-2 per cent, par value \$325; total, \$1,035.

To acquire the securities, rights and claims of the J. Spencer Turner Co. and the International Cotton Mills and to carry out a settlement of certain controversies with those companies: Preferred stock, par value, \$6,500,000 and common stock, par value, \$2,000,000.

To provide the cash necessary to carry out the plan and for working capital and for other corporate purposes of the new company: Preferred stock, par value, \$1,570,000; common stock, par value, \$1,000,000 together with any balance of the stock not used for above purposes.

The settlement with the J. Spencer Turner Co. and the International Cotton Mills discharges and settles: Claims contended to have priority over bonds \$1,812,995; J. Spencer Turner Co., claim for advances \$1,772,422; income bonds, \$5,758,000; stock \$9,487,300; total, \$18,830,717.

The settlement effects a reduction in capitalization of \$16,180,717 and places the property in the hands of mortgage bondholders without any priorities against it.

Greenville, S. C.—One very effective way in which the people can contribute something toward the solution of present conditions in the South, is to purchase goods manufactured in the South, says the Greenville News. Here in Greenville people can buy a great many articles which are the product of manufacturing plants of this section. An illustration may serve to show how local people can do something toward creating a demand for cotton mill goods, and this in turn will make a demand for raw cotton.

The Fountain Inn Manufacturing company makes a cotton damask cloth which is durable and attractive. This cloth is made up into table cloths, or other articles of similar nature, and is a very satisfactory substitute for linen. It does not shed lint, in appearance is attractive in wearing qualities almost unexcelled. This cloth is made in various sizes, styles and weights, and is becoming very popular. A recent discovery in the method of finishing these cloths by singeing and mercerizing, prevents their shedding of lint, and they look as well after laundering as when first finished.

If the people make a practice of using these goods, and others manufactured here in the South, they will do that which works to the benefit of all. The cloth is as good as linen, and costs but half as much so will save money to the purchaser, and as pointed out above its widespread purchase will create a demand on the mills, and then on the farmers for their cotton.

The following editorial taken from the December issue of the United States Trade Reports, concerning the manufacture of damasks by the Fountain Inn Manufacturing company, will be read with interest here:

"In these days of fierce competition the temptation to sacrifice excellence in quality, in order to produce a cheaper article, is beginning to cause wide-spread complaints on account of the inferior quality of goods, and especially of cotton damasks, now being put upon the market. In fact, such complaints became so numerous that we decided to make a thorough examination into manufacturer's methods, employing such means that would enable us to furnish the trade with information that could be relied upon.

"During the course of these examinations, we have come into possession of a mass of facts in reference to certain deception employed in this awful rush to make 'a cheaper damask,' which we are not yet ready to make public, but which justifies us in saying 'that after learning so many whose goods do not come up to what is claimed for them it is a rare pleasure to find a manufacturer who still clings to the old fashioned belief that honest goods and satisfied customers pay best and last longest.' Among the latter class we have found in the Fountain Inn Manufacturing company, Fountain Inn, S. C., a corpor-

ation whose policy and practice is so thoroughly founded upon these principles, and who, in consequence, are turning out goods of such 'real' merit, that we feel obliged to make a departure from our usual custom in order to give a well deserved, special mention to their products, which are made from very carefully selected high-grade cotton. From card room to cloth room, their unvarying rule is 'Never sacrifice quality for quantity,' and result is that their goods, after being mercerized and finished, have upon them that stamp of excellence, which has been the means of forcing this mill's produce upon the attention of the trade, and which invariably calls for repeat orders.

"This mill has been making for sometime, three styles of damasks as follows:

"Dresden, Brunswick and Roena, all of which are made in a pleasing assortment of patterns.

"They have also very recently equipped themselves for making End Border Covers of three sizes, which bid fair to surpass, if not in quality, at least in beauty of design, anything which they have heretofore put upon the market.

"If more mills followed this one's example, there would be less heard of that trade 'bug-a-boo' over-production, and greater confidence would exist between buyer and seller, and better trade conditions would prevail."

Receivership For Two Cotton Mills

Charleston, S. C.—George Lombard of Augusta, Ga., and George E. Spofford, of Bath, S. C., were Saturday appointed temporary receivers of the Langley Manufacturing Company of Langley, S. C., and the Seminole Manufacturing Company of Bath, S. C., cotton milling concerns, by Judge Henry A. M. Smith of the United States district court here. The application for appointment of receivers was contained in a petition filed by W. H. Langley & Co., capitalists, of Augusta, Me., the plaintiffs charging the two concerns are indebted to them \$1,600,000. Judge Smith set the hearing on the application to make the receivership permanent for October 6th. No statement of the assets or liabilities of the affected companies was available at present.

Until several months ago the chain of mills was operated under one general head. At that time the president resigned and the management of the mills was put in the hands of a board from the directorate, with Mr. Spofford as superintendent.

It is understood that lately the mills have not been making money, and that the petition for receivership does not come entirely in the nature of a surprise in Augusta.



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is a problem—the problem that taxes the best in any manager—leads directors to seek the best managers. Its final test is efficiency—in the man and machinery.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

was designed on the idea of plain, old-fashioned efficiency. Something that would keep young a long time; something that would do the work and give busy managers time to think of other problems. We want to talk to you on these lines—and these only.

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IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

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CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

J. W. Lanford and W. B. Harrison Arrested on Embezzlement Charge.

On a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of \$3,500 while president of the Dillon Cotton Mills, Dillon, S. C., J. W. Lanford was arrested last Friday at the Norwood National Bank, Greenville, S. C., where he has been employed for some time past as book-keeper. W. B. Harrison of this city, who was employed as secretary at the Dillon Mills during Lanford's administration as president, was apprehended on a similar charge. He at once began arrangements to secure bond.

Sheriff S. V. Lane, of Dillon, accompanied by Sheriff Hendrix Rector, arrested Lanford while he was at work at the bank. He was carried before Magistrate Stradley where he was released on bond in the sum of \$4,000, signed by J. W. Norwood, president of the Norwood National Bank. Surety was obtained for Lanford's appearance at the Dillon court of general sessions.

The warrants were instigated by the Dillon Cotton Mills and sworn before Magistrate L. B. Taselden of Dillon county. The warrant for Harrison alleges that "at different times during the years of 1913 and 1914, W. B. Harrison did while acting in the capacity of Secretary of the Dillon Cotton Mills convert monies to the amount of \$3,500, belonging to said mills, to his own use, which monies were intrusted to his care and keeping while acting in the said capacity of secretary of said mills against the form and effect of section 534 of the code 1912 of the laws of the state of South Carolina and against the peace and dignity of the state, and that the deponent with W. D. Martin are witnesses for the state.

Harrison was arrested later by Sheriff Rector. He was apprehended at his home. In the custody of officials he was taken to the court house, where he is making an effort to arrange for his release on bond.

Dillon Mills Company Placed in Receivers Hands.

The Dillon Mills Company, with two mills at Dillon, S. C., and one at Hamer, S. C., and with a total of 40,000 spindles on 20s to 30s hosiery and hard yarns, have been placed in the hands of J. B. Gibson of Dillon as receiver.

It has been known for some time that these mills were in financial difficulties and this action did not come as a surprise. The capital stock of the Dillon Mills Company was \$750,000. Liabilities are not stated but are known to be large. The two mills at Dillon will be continued in operation for the present, at least.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas

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Cotton Goods Report

New York.—More business for the export trade developed in the cotton goods market last week and the cotton goods men are becoming more hopeful of being able to sell larger quantities than the normal. There have been some inquiries for duck and also some sales for goods to take the place of those made in England and elsewhere for army purposes. The army duck end of the market is now stronger than any line of cotton duck.

The business for the week was of fair volume with additional demands for retailers for fall goods. Most of the goods taken were for immediate and nearby needs. The tendency to restrict forward buying is becoming more pronounced according to sellers in the market here. Jobbers in the market state that they have been informed by retail buyers that they are instructed to go very slow in buying goods for future needs.

Generally, the cotton goods market as a whole continues to be very irregular. There has been some further weakening in the market for wide print cloths and a strengthening in some fancy goods lines. The gingham markets are said to be firmer because of the unwillingness of some mills to accept orders except as a result of the dyestuff situation. Cloth markets are generally quiet. Mills are refusing to accept reductions for specialties and do not want contracts beyond the first of the year. Some mills will accept contracts, but buyers are not operating in a large way.

Prices on gray goods, including print cloths, twills, sateens and drills are lower than they were a week ago. Standard print cloths declined during the last week from an eighth to a quarter of a cent a yard. Drills and sheetings are also lower, slowing a similar decline.

Sellers of cotton goods showed lively interest in the report last week that one house had an order from a foreign country for 5,000,000 yards of combed flannel to be made into flannel shirts. Another report stated that 3,000,000 more yards of cotton flannel were wanted by the same source as the first order, but these reports could not be verified.

Last week was one of moderate trading in the Fall River print cloth market and it was estimated that the total sales were from 90,000 to 100,000 pieces. Prices continued at about the same level of those of the previous week. In print cloths sales were confined largely to wide and medium width styles. A feature of the week was the placing of two large orders for 36-inch odd count gauze and bandages and 27-inch bag styles, the former to be shipped to the war zone. The sale of the bandages and gauze goods as the first direct benefit from the war to show here. These goods brought a price which allowed a better margin of profit than can be made on print cloths under the present quotations.

Prices on cotton goods were quot-

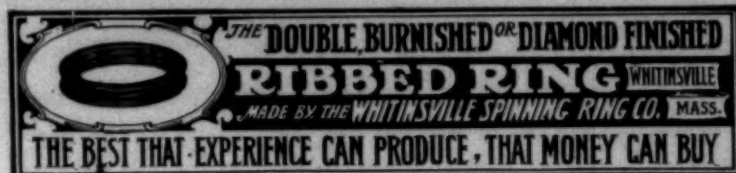
ed in New York last week as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in std..	3 3-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s ..	3 1-4	—
4-yard, 80x80s ..	5 7-8	6
Gray goods, 39-inch.		
68x72s ..	4 7-8	—
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s..	4 1-4	—
Brown drills, std..	7 3-4	—
Sheetings, Sou., std..	7 1-2	—
3-yard, 48x48s ..	6 7-8	—
4-yard, 56x60s ..	5 1-2	—
4-yard, 48x48s ..	5 1-4	—
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s ..	4 5-8	—
5-yard, 48x52s ..	4 3-8	—
Denims, 9-ounce ..	13 1-2	17
Stark, 8 1-2- oz., duck 14		—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.		—
duck ..	16 1-2	—
Ticking, 8-ounce ..	13	—
Standard, fancy print 5 1-4		—
Standard, gingham..	6 1-4	—
Fine dress gingham..	9	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics 4		4 1-4

Hesters Weekly Cotton Statement.

	In thousands bales	
In sight for week..	193	
In sight same seven days		
last year ..	451	
In sight for the month ..	516	
In sight same date last year ..	1,251	
In sight for season ..	583	
In sight same date last year ..	1,677	
Port receipts for season ..	288	
Port receipts same date		
last year ..	1,263	
Overland t. mills and Can-		
ada for season ..	10	
Overland same date last yr	26	
Southern mill takings for		
season ..	162	
Southern same date last yr	324	
Interior stocks in excess of		
August 1 ..	123	
Interior last year ..	64	
Foreign exports for week..	29	
Foreign same seven days		
last year ..	246	
Foreign for season ..	74	
Foreign same date last yr	791	
Northern spinners' takings		
and Canada for week ..	28	
Northern same seven days		
last year ..	52	
Northern for season ..	122	
Northern to same date last		
year ..	53	
Northern for season ..	122	
Northern to same date last		
year ..	213	
Statement of spinners' takings of		
American cotton throughout the		
world.		
Total since August 1 ..	*512	
Same date last year ..	1,398	
Statement of world's visible sup-		
ply:		
Total visible this week ..	2,916,816	
Total same date last year ..	2,494,794	
Of this the total American		
this week ..	1,741,646	
Of this the total American		
last year ..	1,603,794	
All other kinds this week ..	1,175,170	
All other kinds last year ..	891,000	
Visible in the United States		
this week ..	552	
Visible this date last year ..	663	
Visible in other countries		
this week ..	2,365	
Visible this date last year ..	1,832	

*Approximately.



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RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY
RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Prices were advanced in the yarn market and sales were curtailed. Spinners were asking advanced prices over the market here. Weaving yarns which had been reduced in prices advanced 2 and 3 cents. The knitting yarns carded, did not rise as noticeably as weaving yarns. Collections continued slow last week and in spots deliveries are being held up for a time. There were some sales of 25,000 to 200,000 pounds for future delivery.

Manufacturers of underwear are not getting much new business though some is coming in in small lots. One underwear man said that until the financial situation became settled he did not expect much business, but looked for a boom when market conditions became normal again, as there is no stock of finished goods available.

The hosiery trade is generally dull, with only a little new business coming in. The advance in prices by many spinners of carded knitting yarns tended to check buying. There were many inquiries in the market, but these did not result in much actual business, as buyers would not pay the prices asked.

There was some variation in prices, coarse numbers of Southern frame spun carded cones sold on the basis of 17 cents for 10s for 25,000 and 40,000 pounds, under special conditions, and 125,000 pounds sold for 15 3-4 cents on the basis of 10s for coarse numbers. Other sales were made at 16, 16 1-4 and 16 1-2 cents for future deliveries. Sales of 30s cones were made for 21 cents. Spinners are quoting 24s cones at 20 1-2 cents, but yarns from the same mills were sold at 18 3-4 cents for prompt delivery and from that up to 20 cents for small quantities.

The advances in the prices of carded yarns did not affect combed yarns, and the prices on single combed yarns, and the prices on single combed peeler on cones is low. There is not much demand for two-ply cones. The sales last week were for small quantities for prompt deliveries, and prices varied. Sales of 40-2 were made for 37 and 39 cents, 50-2 sold for 42 to 44 cents and 60-2 sold for 47 to 50 cents. Sales of single yarns, Southern frame spun peeler cones for 23 and 23 1-2 cents. Sales of 12s, 14s and 16s Southern frame spun cones were made on the basis of 24 cents for 10s.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	15	—
10s	15	—
12s	15 1-2	—
14s	16	—
16s	16 1-2	—
20s	17	—
24s	18	—
26s	18 1-2	—
30s	19 1-2-20	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	14 1-2	—
10s	15	—

12s	15 1-2	—
14s	15	—16
16s	15	—16
20s	17	—
24s	18	—18 1-2
26s	18 1-2-19	—
30s	19 1-2-20	—
40s	25	—
50s	29	—30
60s	36	—38

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.

9-4 slack	16	—
8-4 slack	15	—15 1-2
8-3-4 hard twist	14	—14 1-2

Southern Single Warps.

8s	15	—15 1-2
10s	15 1-2	—
12s	15 1-2-16	—
14s	16	—16 1-2
16s	16 1-2-17	—
20s	17	—
24s	18	—
26s	18 1-2	—
30s	20	—
40s	25	—25 1-2
50s	30	—

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s	15	—15 1-2
10s	16 1-2	—
12s	15 1-2-16	—
14s	16 1-2	—
16s	16 1-2-17	—
20s	17	—17 1-2
24s	18 1-2	—
26s	19	—
30s	20	—
40s	25	—26
50s	30	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s	15 1-2	—
10s	16	—16 1-2
12s	16 1-2-17	—
14s	17	—17 1-2
16s	17 1-2-18	—
18s	17 1-2-18	—
18s	18	—18 1-2
20s	18 1-2-19	—
22s	19	—
24s	19 1-2	—
26s	20	—
30s	20	—21

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

22s	19	—
24s	19 1-2-20	—
26s	20	—20 1-2
30s	21	—
36s	22	—
40s	26	—
50s	30	—31
60s	37	—29

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	24 1-2-25	—
24s	26	—
30s	29	—29 1-2
40s	36	—38
50s	41	—45
60s	47	—51
70s	57	—60
80s	66	—70

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville, com	85	...
Aragon	49	...
American Spinning, com	150	...
Alpine, pfd	100	...
Alta Vista	86	...
Armstrong	100	...
Anderson Mill	...	...
Arcadia, S. C., pfd	94	...
Arlington	136	...
Brown, com	120	...
Brown, pfd	100	...
Cannon	125	...
Cabarrus	120	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd	100	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, com	...	...
Chronicle	100	...
Clara	...	...
Cliffside	190	195
Columbus Mfg.	85	...
Dixie Cotton Mill, N. C.	60	...
Dakota	125	...
Elba Mfg. Co., pfd	100	...
Entwistle Mfg. Co.	100	115
Efird, N. C.	110	...
Erwin, com	155	...
Erwin, pfd	102	105
Easley	175	...
Flint	200	...
Florence	...	...
Gaston Mfg.	85	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	57	...
Gibson	100	...
Gibson pfd	100	...
Glenwood	96	...
Gray Mfg. Co.	125	...
Henrietta	117	125
Highland Park	200	203
Highland Park, pfd	102	...
Imperial	136	...
Kesler	161	...
Lancaster Cotton Mills	...	...
Lancaster Mills, pfd	95	...
Limestone	150	...
Loray Mills pfd	85	...
Loray, com	10	...
Lowell	200	...
Marion	75	...
Marlboro Cotton Mill	50	57 1/2
Majestic	150	...
Modena	105	...
Ozark	110	...
Paola	70	...
Pacolet, com	100	103
Pacolet, 1st pfd	100	103
Parker, common	5	10
Parker Mills, pfd	30	...
Parker Mills, guaranteed	87 1/4	...
Patterson	129	...
Poe Mfg. Co.	90	101
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	145	...
Salisbury	150	...
Roberdel	160	...
Raleigh Cotton Mill	85	...
Steele Cotton Mill	105	...
Spartan Mill	110	...
Vance Mills	107	...
Victory Mfg. Co.	60	...
Ware Shoals	70	75
Washington Mills	10	...

Washington Mills, pfd	100
Woodlawn	121 126
Woodside Mills Co., guar.	100
Woodside, pfd	80
Woodside, com	37 1/2
Wiscasset	126
Williamston, com	100
Williamston, pfd	90
Young-Hartsell	90

Much Burlap Went Down With the S. S. Diplomat.

Confirmation of the sinking of the British freighter Diplomat by the German cruiser Emden was received last week by burlap factors who had goods abroad this vessel. The destruction of this steamer, which occurred in the Bay of Bengal, is particularly interesting to the trade at this time because it is estimated that she carried between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 yards of burlap for New Orleans.

A cablegram confirming the sinking of the Inlus in the Bay of Bengal was also received. This vessel had a good sized cargo of bags intended for the Cuban sugar trade. Indian waters were evidently considered unsafe by the British Government for the time being because the steamer Kabinga, which sailed on the 10th instant, was ordered back to Calcutta. At the end of last week she was reported to be at her dock.

The shipment of burlap from Calcutta to East Coast ports of the United States during the month of August were reported to be 13,000,000 yards, an amount greatly below the quantity used monthly in this country. The fact that the Kabinga was turned back will reduce the size of the August shipments materially because this steamer contained a good amount of August goods, although she cleared on the 10th of September. The shortage of burlap supplies in this country must, perforce, continue to be very marked until such August steamers as the City of Durham and the Kafue get here from Calcutta.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Don't Be a Loafer.

Play or work, but do not remain idle. Get something out of every hour. Laziness makes you unhappy. Every habit is a matter of cultivation. Overwork may tire your nervous system but idleness will entirely destroy both the mind and body. Let a person enter into his duties half-hearted and it is only a question of time to measure his finish. A person should learn to play something that thrills, that captivates and that arouses latent energies. All successful men have learned that the time must be employed. Drifting is dangerous and it is always accomplished by going down stream. Take a mental inventory. Are you happy? Don't be gratified or satisfied unless your inner-self gives assurance that you are fired with enthusiasm for more work and more play. A great many fellows are loafing on a job, working their heads off, fooling themselves, and at the day's close, are tired. Loafing is the hardest work in the world. The man who has no enthusiasm is a loafer.—Exchange.

Cotton Mill Office Entered.

An unknown party or parties effected entrance into the office of the Lancaster Cotton Mills Wednesday night by breaking one of the plate glass windows of the office. A broken key and a knife blade, found broken off in the key hole of a change drawer show that there was some difficulty in opening it, before resort was had to an axe. Only a small amount of loose change left in the locked drawer rewarded the thieves, to whose identity no clue has been found.

Knocked From Railway Trestle.

While assisting in the unloading of a car of coal at the plant of the Piedmont Manufacturing Co., at Piedmont, S. C., W. Arthur Greer, age 43, was knocked from the trestle on which the car was standing at the time and fell to the ground, a distance of about 14 feet, and as a result of the injuries received from the fall died several hours later.

The coal car which was being unloaded was of the common type which is discharged from the bottom. Some trouble was experienced getting the trap to open, and in the effort to drop the coal Mr. Greer was thrown from the trestle work. The coal was released as he fell and some of it fell on him causing fatal injury.

Exports of Duck.

It is now admitted in some quarters that considerable cotton duck has gone forward on direct orders from London branches of New York houses. It is impossible to secure any details as to the amount of duck taken, outside of the fact that heavyweight goods for tent purposes are wanted. It is figured by some merchants in close touch with the cotton duck trade that shipments so far this month will amount to well over 500,000 yards, while other shipments to go forward within the next few weeks will total as much more. Reports are also current to the effect that shipments are being made to Canada of duck suitable for tent purposes, but details are also lacking. During the Boer War the British Government

took over 1,000,000 yards of cotton duck from American manufacturers, with a much smaller army in the field.—New York Commercial.

Athens, Ga.—Application was filed for incorporation of the International Bonded Warehouse Company with the following original petition-

ers: John D. Moss, president of the Athens Manufacturing Company, J. J. Wilkins, president of the Georgia National Bank, and Jack F. Jackson capitalist.

The capital is \$50,000 and may be increased to \$200,000. The company will begin business at once.

Gainesville, Tex.—Local parties headed by J. T. Leonard, have started a proposition to establish a cotton mill here. It is proposed to invest all the cotton that has been purchased by local parties at 10 cents a pound in the purchase of stock of such an enterprise. A large number of these purchasers have agreed to the plan, and it is thought \$100,000 can be raised by addition of local subscriptions within the next 30 days.

Wilmington, N. C.—On account of the failure of recent shipments of burlap to this country from India to reach their destination, the Willard Bag & Manufacturing Company of this city has been forced to close its plant temporarily. This concern had a half million yards shipped from Calcutta, India, the first week of August, but the German vessel in which it was shipped was captured by an English cruiser. The British Government, however, has guaranteed the shipment of this and similar consignments to America and it is expected to arrive in the near future.

Columbus, Ga.—A called meeting of the stockholders of the Eagle & Phenix Mills will be held on September 29.

It is stated that the stockholders will be requested to reconsider a resolution adopted at a former meeting in January, closing the fiscal year on September 30, instead of December 31. It is understood that the board of directors prefer the old plan, as they believe it is more satisfactory.

Captured.

Her arms are soft and round
He said,
And that is why he lost
His head.
He really can't be blamed
A speck—
Her arms were soft, and round
His neck.

St. Louis Times

Diamond Roving Cans Diamond Fibre Trucks Diamond Doffing Boxes



Diamond State Fibre Co., Elsmere, Del.

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE FELTON BRUSHES



We Make "The Little Green Comber Duster"

D. D. FELTON BRUSH COMPANY
Manufacturers and Repairers, ATLANTA, GA.

American Overhauling and Repair Company

(Formerly Skidmore & Jordan)

Box 815, ATLANTA, GA.

Overhaulers of COTTON MILL MACHINERY, etc.
Moving and erecting of old and new machinery a specialty.
Flyers balanced and repaired.
Spindles straightened and repointed.

ASK ABOUT US—WE CAN MAKE YOU MONEY.

OUR LARGEST ASSETS ARE PLEASED CUSTOMERS



YORKSHIRE GUM

A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a binder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results it is, at the same time, a most economical Size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

100 William Street, New York
CAMERON McRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE HOLD OUR TRADE

By maintaining Quality and Uniformity.

By giving the Trade a Sizing that is **ALL SIZING** and absolutely no water used in its manufacture
Our Chief Aim is to please our customers and produce better results for less money.

We have confidence enough in our goods to send sample barrel on approval, freight paid, and a practical man to demonstrate our claims.

THE KEEVER BROS. CO.,
Manufacturers of "K. B." SPECIAL SIZING.

289 Market Street, NEWARK, N. J.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

For Sale.

I offer for sale my roller covering outfit, complete in every respect for covering any roll made from spinning to a combor roll, as good as new and considered one of the best sets of machines made, or I would consider a proposition to put same in a good mill and operate in connection with the mill. List of machines furnished on application. Address The Greenville Roller Shops, 109 East Court St., Greenville, S. C.

Country Homes.

WANTED to sell you a country home. Even if you keep your health, you can't work in a mill when you are very old. And if you should lose our health, you will at once need the country. What will you do about it? Let one of our small farms answer the question. Ten acres sold on very easy terms. Good neighbors in the next ten acres. No hot nights; no mosquitoes, no doctors, no fuel bills, no food to buy. Perfectly adapted to fruit trees, market gardening and poultry. Other mill people already located and could not be induced to go back to town. Write for other information, and say how much money you would probably be able to pay down.

The Hillcrest Farms Co.,
Columbia, S. C.

Section Men Wanted.

Want two good section men for spinning. Pay \$1.60 per day. None but hustlers need apply. Can use two or three good families of spinners and doffers. Address W. T. Royster, overseer carding and spinning, Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

Wanted.

A Northern man, at present employed as superintendent, would like to correspond with some mill who wants to employ a hustler who can get results. 30 years practical experience, a good carder, an expert weaver and finisher, and a good mechanic. Thoroughly experienced on white or colored, fine or medium work. Married, moral and strictly temperate. All correspondence considered strictly confidential. Address Supt., care "Southern Textile Bulletin."

WANT position as overseer of spinning in a medium size mill, or second hand in large mill. Now employed in first class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 819.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been overseer in good mills for 20 years and feel competent to run a mill. Have made good on past jobs and can make good as superintendent. Address No. 820.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married; age 32. Good references. Address No. 821.

WANT position as superintendent. Have 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent on from 6 to 30s and sheeting, ratines and dress goods. Now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 822.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfaction. Am now employed but would change for larger job or promotion. Address No. 823.

WANTED position of superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. Ten years as superintendent, twelve as overseer. Experienced on yarns and plain weaves. Now employed. A-1 references. Address No. 824.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Age 29. Good manager of help. Hustler for production. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 826.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and always given satisfaction. Held last position

many years and had satisfactory reason for leaving. Good references. Address No. 828.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references. Address No. 829.

WANT position as overseer carding. 15 years experience. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 830.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed, but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 831.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am a practical mill man and can give fine references. Address No. 832.

Owing to the health of my family I desire to make a change. Am a practical superintendent on either white or colored goods. Would accept traveling position with a line of mill supplies or warp sizing and finishing compound. Am 42 years of age and have good reference to offer. Address No. 833.

WANT position as carder. I am now employed as carder and know how to watch my cost and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 834.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. Long experience on warps and raw stock, all colors. Good manager of help and can furnish good references. Address No. 835.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have 20 years' practical experience in carding and spinning on all kinds of yarns, both combed and carded. Am fine on print cloths. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 836.

WANT position as overseer spinning or second hand in large room. 5 years as overseer. Age 36. Married. References from present and former employers. Address No. 837.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Especially experienced in card room. Can give fine references and good reason for wanting to change. Address No. 838.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Graduate of textile school and have had long experience. Best of references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 839.

WANT position as carder. Have a wide experience in carding on fine and coarse numbers. 38 years of age. Married, sober and believes in running a room up-to-date. References if required. Can change on 10 days' notice. Address No. 840.

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WANT position as overseer carding or spinning in good mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga. at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 38. Married. Best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 841.

WANT position as carder and spinner, 35 years old. 23 years experience. 15 years as overseer. Prefer a large card room. Good references. Address No. 842.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or spinning in large mill. Married. Age 30. At present employed but would change for more money. Good references. Address No. 843.

WANT position of superintendent. Recently resigned for personal reasons position as superintendent which I held for a number of years, during which time mill never failed to make good profits each year. Fine references. Address No. 844.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had long experience especially in carding and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Address No. 845.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 37. Sober. Energetic. Married. Present position overseer of carding. Would consider large card room. Address No. 846.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C. or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent for 20 years and am now employed. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 847.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed. Have twelve years experience as carder, spinner and superintendent. Have held present position as superintendent three years. Prefer yarn mill. First-class references. Address No. 848.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 35. Have 24 years mill experience. Long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 849.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on two to six harness work, both heavy and light on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 850.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of colored goods mill, but also experienced on white goods. Can furnish good references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 851.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience as overseer in good mills and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 852.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience both as carder and superintendent on both yarn and weaving mills. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 853.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North or South Carolina at not less than \$3.00 per day. 12 years as overseer. Have held present position 7 years and can furnish best of references. Address No. 854.

WANT position as second hand in weaving in a large mill, or overseer of a small one. Age 35. Long experience as second hand on Stafford and Draper looms. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 855.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 19 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 29. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 856.

WANT position as superintendent in small mill or as carder in large mill. 16 years experience on white and colored work. Good manager of help. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 857.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 858.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had long experience on both fine and white goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 859.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had long experience and handled large rooms successfully. Can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address No. 860.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Five years overseer of weaving and two years as superintendent. Can furnish good references. Address No. 861.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have had long experience, especially on colored and fancy goods. Can give former employers as reference. Address No. 862.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of winding, but prefer spinning room. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 863.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been assistant superintendent of large mill and have had long experience on both colored and white goods. Fine references. Address No. 864.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as overseer and as superintendent and as especially strong on carding. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 865.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am well educated and have had considerable practical experience. Now employed and can furnish fine references. Address No. 866.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 867.

WANT position of overseer of carding or spinning or both. 18 years experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 868.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed but have best of reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 869.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. 16 years experience in those positions and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 870.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years experience as such on sheetings, drills, duck and osnaburgs. Can give good references. Or will take position as traveling salesman for a sizing compound firm. Address No. 871.

POSITION as superintendent wanted by first-class man with 10 years experience as superintendent. Experienced on sheeting and drills for export and converters trade. Am also first-class duck manufacturer. Age 42. High class references. Address No. 872.

WANT position as overseer of carding in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. 12 years experience as overseer of carding on both white and colored. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 873.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and am now employed. Fine references. Address No. 874.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in good mills and can furnish fine references. Address No. 875.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed. Especially strong in carding department, but experienced in all. Address No. 876.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work and can give satisfactory references if desired. Address No. 877.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning on either white or colored work. Have had good experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address 878.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in small mill or overseer of spinning in a large mill at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 35. Good character and habits. Long experience. Address No. 879.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had several years experience as superintendent and can furnish good references. Address No. 880.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill on yarns or plain weaving. Now employed as carder and spinner and giving entire satisfaction, but am competent for superintendent's position. Good references. Address No. 881.

WANT a position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 882.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 883.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand in large mill. Age 32. Strictly temperate. 15 years experience on yarns from 12's to 8's. Good references. Address No. 884.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 14 years experience and am now employed but prefer larger job. Fine references. Address No. 885.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Ga. or S. C. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 886.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Married and strictly sober. 16 years experience. Am also a technical graduate of the I. C. S. Nothing less than \$4.00 per day will interest me. References. Address No. 887.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire and similar fabrics. Fine references. Address No. 888.

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WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on hosiery yarns. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 897.

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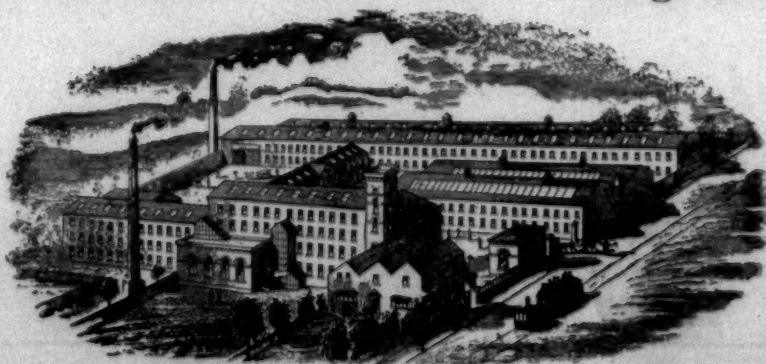
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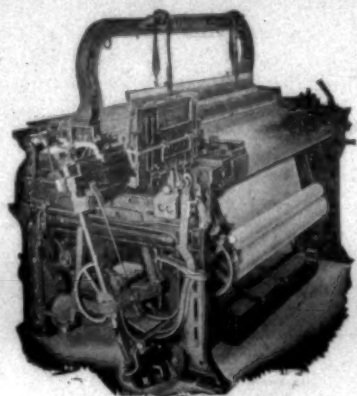
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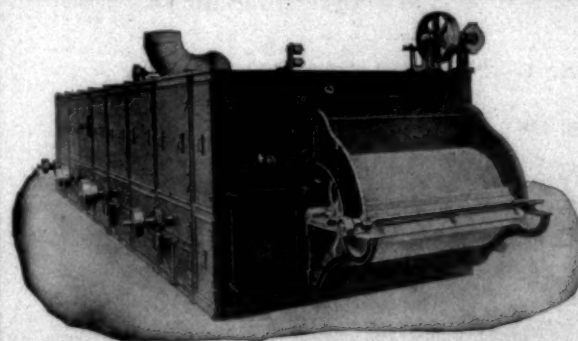
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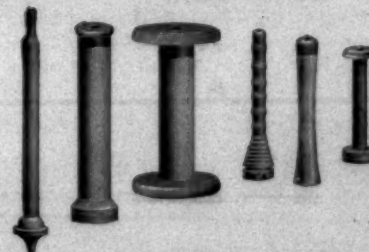
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